

Grigaut in Cairo

Portugal
The country's chief of Staff, General Claude Grigaut, met here today with Deputy Premier and War and Military Production Minister General Mohammed Abdul Hanani Gamassi, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Gen. Grigaut flew in here earlier today for a three-day visit on the invitation of the commander of the Egyptian air force, General Mahmoud Shaker Abdul-Moneim.

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Kissinger speech affirms

S. comes out strongly against continued white rule in Rhodesia

AKA, Apr. 27 (R) — U.S. movements," Dr. Kissinger said in an address enthusiastically received by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

"On the contrary, it will face our unrelenting opposition until a final settlement is achieved," the American Secretary of State added.

Dr. Kissinger's speech seemed to constitute a U.S. declaration of psychological, economic and diplomatic warfare against Rhodesia, and was by far the strongest U.S. statement ever made against the Rhodesian government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

After the Secretary of State delivered his luncheon address at the State House here, President Kaunda and Dr. Kissinger hugged and embraced one another, and the Zambian leader told him that "we couldn't believe this was a Secretary of State from Washington, D.C."

Secretary of State Kissinger flew out of Zambia for Zaïre tonight, the fourth stop on his seven-nation African tour.

In his speech, Dr. Kissinger said the U.S. would try to make sure Rhodesia understands the American view that "a rapid negotiated settlement leading to majority rule" is a matter of urgency.

A Senior American official in the Kissinger party said the U.S. hoped the speech would have a major psychological impact on Rhodesia's 270,000 whites.

Dr. Kissinger said that "whites as well as blacks should have a secure future and civil rights in a Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) that has achieved racial justice."

He said the Ford Administration would press for repeal this year.

of the Byrd amendment, a congressional provision which has allowed the U.S. to import Rhodesian chrome in violation of U.S. sanctions.

"In parallel with this effort, we will approach other industrial nations to ensure the strictest and broadest international compliance with sanctions," the Secretary said.

Dr. Kissinger met Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo during his stay here and promised to maintain contacts with him.

The meeting was Dr. Kissinger's first with any of the Rhodesian nationalist leaders forming the African National Council (ANC). Mr. Nkomo leads the Rhodesian-based faction of the ANC.

Dr. Kissinger said the U.S. support [Continued on page 6]

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Prince Hassan arrives in Jeddah

JEDDAH, April 27 (Agencies). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan arrived in Jeddah Tuesday evening coming from Riyadh. He was seen off at Riyadh Airport by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Prince Hassan is continuing his official visit to Saudi Arabia which began Monday at the invitation of the Saudi Crown Prince.

Earlier Tuesday, King Khalid gave a luncheon banquet in honour of Prince Hassan.

His Highness also conferred with Prince Fahd and paid a visit to Riyadh University where he gave a speech on the role of Arab universities.

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To pick Democratic candidate

PENNSYLVANIA, April 27 (R). — The day began sunny, blustery and cold and the early turnout was moderate.

Fewer than half of the state's 2.8 million registered Democrats were expected to vote in the show-down among Governor Carter, Senator Henry Jackson and Congressman Morris Udall.

Polls close at midnight GMT.

Pennsylvania is one of the key northern industrial states which Mr. Carter has to prove he can win. Mr. Jackson, on the other hand, has concentrated his campaign on the bigger states and this primary is one he must win if he is to have a real chance at the nomination.

Mr. Udall, an Arizona congressman, needs a close second place finish to stay in the race as a serious candidate.

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Soares "no-coalition" plan runs into opposition

LISBON, April 27 (R). — The leader of Portugal's centrist Popular Democrats (PPD), Dr. Francisco Sa Carneiro, today threatened to withdraw the party from the present coalition if the Socialists persisted in trying to form a minority government.

The Socialists won the largest slice of the vote in Sunday's elections for a legislative assembly. Last night Socialist Secretary-General Mario Soares said the party would form a government alone, if asked, after a new head of state

Gromyko starts visit to France

PARIS, April 27 (R). — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived here today on a three-day official visit after a cool period in normally good Franco-Soviet relations.

Mr. Gromyko began talks almost immediately with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and was due to meet President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at lunch at the Elysee Palace tomorrow.

Mr. Gromyko's visit forms part of regular consultations between Paris and Moscow established in 1966.

Technically, the Soviet minister's talks should prepare the way for a visit here by Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, but may in fact lead to a trip by Premier Alexei Kosygin.



TAKING THE SALUTE. — American Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is pictured with Tanzanian Vice-President, Aboud Jumbe Jumbe (centre) and President Julius Nyerere (right) at a parade in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, to mark the 12th anniversary of the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (AP wirephoto).

New mayors assume posts throughout West Bank

TEL AVIV, April 27 (Agencies). — The military governor of the West Bank today told newly-elected Arab mayors that Israel would continue financial aid to their municipalities.

Brigadier-General Arye Shalev gave his promise to the new mayors during a three-day tour of the 24 towns where the recent elections were held.

Most of the mayors are young Arab nationalists who ousted former traditional leaders in the elections.

Brigadier Shalev distributed certificates of ratification of their election to all the men proposed as mayor by their town councils.

At Beit Sahur, the newly-named mayor, Mr. Hanna Atrash, asked the military governor to free Mr. Attalah-Bashrawi, an elected councillor who is held under administrative detention. He was told the matter was being considered by a routine committee which reviewed such detentions.

In Jenin, the elected councillors chose as mayor a local lawyer, Mr. Ahmed Shawki, who did not receive the largest vote of the elec-

tors but was favoured by the councillors themselves. His appointment was also ratified by the military governor.

Mayors of other larger West Bank towns confirmed today included: Bethlehem — Mr. Elias Freij, one of the only outgoing mayors who was re-elected Beit Sahur — Mr. Hanna Atrash; Beit Jallah — Mr. Bishara Dahoud; Hebron — Mr. Sahad Kawasma; Jericho — Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Sawiti.

Mayors confirmed yesterday included: Ramallah — Mr. Karim Khalaf; Tulkarem — Mr. Hilme Hannoun; and Nablus — Mr. Basam Shakra.

In another development, it has been learned that the Arab population of the West Bank has decided to organise a march next week in reply to the Gush Emunim colonisation march of last week.

The march will take the same route to counter Zionist claims of a right to colonise the West Bank, and to emphasise the Arabs' ad-

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Sen. Case had private talks with Mr. Ford on the subject last Saturday and said today: "It looks like there is a chance for a compromise."

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Climaxing a two-day meeting, the ministers signed a convention setting up the fund after 20 Arab nations pledged the contributions.

The pledges totalled 248,300,000 Arab dinars (\$894 million). The Arab dinar is a unit of account equivalent to three International Monetary Fund units, and at present worth \$3.60.

The fund is to have an initial capital of 250 million dinars (\$900 million).

Saudi Arabia and Algeria are the biggest contributors with 38 million dinars (\$136.8 million) each, and will have equal voting rights in the fund.

Next are Iraq, Kuwait and Egypt, at 25 million dinars (\$90 million) each.

The fund, which will start operating when the convention is ratified by governments, is designed primarily to provide credits to cover balance of payment deficits and to make loans for economic development projects in the Arab World, officials said.

The loans will not exceed seven years.

The fund will be operated by a council of governors and board of directors led by a president-director general. The staff will study the possibility of more generalised use of the Arab dinar unit, and of eventually creating a united Arab monetary unit, the officials said.

They will also be responsible for concerted inter-Arab efforts to solve economic and monetary problems and for consultations on elaborating and financing development projects.

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Although the replacement of Mr. Franjeh has been a key point in leftwing demands for change, there was no early end in sight to the political bickering which has helped prolong the strife. At least 15,000 people have been killed so far.

The new president cannot take office before Mr. Franjeh formally resigns, and he has given no indication when he intends to do so.

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parts of the capital.

Last night, Mr. Kamal Jumblatt, widely regarded as the most influential politician in the loose coalition of various leftwing groupings, stressed that the election of a new president alone was not enough to satisfy the left.

It also demands the eventual abolition of the traditional Lebanese system, which provides for top government posts to be given to members of the country's different religious communities.

The two leading contenders for the presidency, Elias Sarkis and Raymond Edde, are from the Maronite Christian community which has traditionally held the top government post.

Although the choice of another Maronite would perpetuate the sectarian system, no Moslem leader has been nominated. Failure to do so was interpreted here as tacit Moslem agreement to leave the job in Maronite hands for the time being and thus reassure the Christians.

There are three official candidates so far for the presidency: Raymond Edde, Elias Sarkis, and [Continued on page 6]

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Bad olives

A bit late, but sensibly nevertheless, the Israeli government within the next week or so will embark on a Knesset debate on what the state's official policy should be on the question of settlements in the occupied West Bank and other occupied Arab territories.

The debate has been sparked in large part by the settlement by Israeli nationalists at Kaddum, a settlement the government of Yitzhak Rabin says is purely temporary until an official state policy on the matter is formulated. The recent Gush Emunim march through the West Bank has also brought the settlement question to the fore.

Prime Minister Rabin himself visited some Israeli settlers in the Jordan Valley last week and told them to plant olive trees, with the knowledge that it makes some seven years for an olive tree to produce, and that the settlers can plan on staying where they are for a long, long time.

In fact, the Knesset debate will probably not serve its aims. One would hope, and under normal circumstances expect, that the Rabin government would take a far-sighted view of the pros and cons of Jewish settlements throughout the West Bank. But these are not normal circumstances.

First, Rabin is preoccupied (always has been) with his precarious coalition in the Knesset. His primary objective next week will be to come forth with a settlement policy that first and foremost does not alienate the rightwing members of his coalition. At the same time, he will have to come up with a fancy bit of tightrope walking that shows he is the master of settlement policies, and that these policies are not necessarily dictated to him by the disproportionate power in Israel enjoyed by the rightwing religious groupings. These the groups that are heavily backing the Kaddum settlement, and that in principle are backing the goals of the Gush Emunim people.

Second, Mr. Rabin will have to come up with a policy statement that is not overtly offensive and unacceptable to the American government, and, probably more important in the long run, to the critically influential population of American Jews. The American government has come out clearly against the policy of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories, and this was most recently dramatised by Ambassador Scranton's speech at the U.N.

The delicate question for Mr. Rabin in this regard is that he cannot appear to be too hard-nosed about settlements in the West Bank, because in the eyes of the United States and American Jews — his lifelines of support — this would simply confirm the intransigent Israeli posture that has been such a detriment to the movement towards real peace in the Middle East. It is clear to most Americans concerned with the Middle East that peace will come with Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands, and an equal dose of Arab recognition of the reality of a Jewish state in the Middle East. The particulars of these two forces will be settled in negotiations. But the principles of Israeli withdrawal and Arab recognition are paramount.

If Mr. Rabin, for reasons that have to do primarily with internal politics and his desire to remain as prime minister, comes forth with a government policy statement on settlements in the West Bank that is simply a sign of his indebtedness to and dependence on rightwing forces in Israel, he shall be doing a disservice to everybody, including the fervent Israelis like the Gush Emunim who are most vehement about their professed right to colonise the occupied Arab areas.

A strong stand on settlement policy would do him and Israel much damage in the eyes of those people and officials in the United States who would like a confirmation that their continued support for Israel will pay off even eventually in an Israeli willingness to move flexibly in the direction of serious negotiations for peace.

It is unfortunate that the settlements question is so tied up with matters of internal politics and personal power in Israel. It would be good for Israel and good for all the people involved with the Middle East for the Knesset to go through a serious debate on Israeli intentions in the West Bank. This is something that is virtually impossible for Israel to do, but one hopes nevertheless that people like Yitzhak Rabin will see the long-term benefits that would derive from a stance of courage in this matter. This involves telling the forces of the right in Israel that unlimited settlements on the West Bank are counterproductive in the long run. To submit to the facile route of limited settlements that meet the minimum demands of Gush Emunim and others of the sort would be a sign of weakness and a sign of stupidity, two streaks within Israel that the Jewish settlements in the West Bank are supposed to try and camouflage, in the first place.

Queen Alya opens art show

AMMAN. — Her Majesty Queen Alya Wednesday at 5:30 p.m. opens the third painting exhibition of Farouk Lumbaz, at the Alia Hall for Fine Arts in the Insurance building, First Circle, Jebel Amman. The exhibit comprises 30 paintings of the artist which depict various aspects of life in Jordan.

Japan's crown prince due here

AMMAN. — Crown Prince Akihito of Japan will pay an official four-day visit to Jordan starting on June 9, it was announced here in a communique issued Tuesday by the Royal Hashemite Court.

Team leaves for WHO conference

AMMAN. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Trad Saud Al Qadi, left here Tuesday morning for Geneva at the head of a health delegation to attend the three-week meetings of the World Health Organisation (WHO) General Assembly to convene there on May 7.

The heads of the Arab delegations, the Minister said in a press interview before his departure, will hold a preliminary meeting in Geneva on May 2 to study and unify their positions at the conference.

The Jordanian delegation in this meeting will in particular coordinate its position with that of Egypt, Syria & the Palestine Liberation Organisation on the question of the deteriorating health situation in the occupied territories.

Jordan, he said, has prepared a detailed report on this issue, supported by facts and figures.

During the conference, the Jordanian delegation will explain Jordan's efforts and successes in combating trachoma, malaria & tuberculosis, with the help of the World Health Organisation.

The delegation will also hold side talks with officials of WHO to increase the organisation's aid in the field of medical training courses.

Women's bazaar held today

AMMAN. — Under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Tharwat, the Pakistani Women's Association will hold its charity bazaar in the Professional Association Centre in Shmeissani today, Wednesday, April 28, at 3:30 p.m.

Four round-trip air tickets to Athens in Alia's planes will be lucky dipped on the entrance tickets.

Nabulsi goes to Rabat meet

AMMAN. — A Jordanian delegation headed by the Governor of the Central Bank, Said Nabulsi, left for Rabat Monday to attend the meetings of the economic seminar of the Arab finance and economy ministers.

The seminar will discuss Arab investments and how to make them available for development plans and projects. The agreement for the Arab Monetary Fund will also be signed at the meetings.



China rushes to take Egypt's part in its long Mideast war with Russia.

Wheat accord with U.S. amended

AMMAN. — Jordan and the United States Tuesday signed at the Ministry of Supply an amendment agreement to the wheat accord concluded between the two countries on October 1, 1975.

The amendment stipulates that the U.S. will supply Jordan with an additional 20,000 tons of wheat worth \$3.1 million bringing the total amount to be supplied by the U.S. in 1976 to 80,000 tons, instead of the original 60,000 tons covered by the accord.

The October 1 agreement provides that the Jordanian wheat purchase will be covered by a 20-year U.S. loan of \$12.2 million, with an interest rate of two per cent for the first three years and three per cent for the remaining period.

The wheat purchased will be resold by the Jordanian government to local flour mills and merchants.

Jordan-Syria information talks are concluded

AMMAN. — The Third session of the joint Jordanian-Syrian information committee ended here Tuesday noon at the Ministry of Culture and Information.

The meetings, which started on Monday evening and were resumed Tuesday morning, were co-chaired by the Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskander Ahmad and his Jordanian counterpart Salah Abu Zaid.

The conferees adopted a working agenda and a timetable for the implementation of integration steps agreed upon in the field of television, radio, news agencies, newspapers and publishing.

The Syrian side to the talks included the Syrian Arab News Agency Director General, Dr. Saber Falhout, the Syrian ambassador to Jordan, Abdul Karim Sabbagh, the Director General of the Syrian Broadcasting Station, Khader Om-

In the Monday meeting, referees reviewed and agreed on integration steps achieved in the information field between the two countries.

Czech team proposes economic accord

AMMAN. — The Presidium of the Amman Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Tuesday, received the visiting Czech economic delegation.

He briefed the delegation on Jordan's industrial and economic situation and discussed with it the possibility of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

On Monday, the delegation received by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Dr. Hashem D.

Discussions centered on strengthening economic relations between the two countries.

The Czech side has during the meeting discussed the possibility of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Joint airline council named

DAMASCUS. — A council has been set up to work out the formation of a joint Syrian-Jordanian airline, the Syrian news agency Sana said Tuesday.

The council includes General Ahmed Antar, Managing Director of Syrian Arab Airlines, and Ali Ghandour, Managing Director of Alia.

Long-haul flights in particular will be carried out by the joint airline.

Notice

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Foreign firms are boycotted

AMMAN, (JNA). — The government has decided to ban dealings with the following foreign firms for their contravening the Arab Boycott of Israel regulations: the Maltese companies Zamit and Extra, the Indian Payty, the British Barky, the Italian Emerson, the French Bigy, the British Blackwood and the German Hodge.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on the Israeli Cabinet debate on settlement policy Al Rai Tuesday said the differences among the Israelis over the policy of settlements in the West Bank are only tactical, not strategic... It says, that after the Gush Emunim movement was described by the Israeli 'doves' in the Labour party as a fanatical group, it was able to mobilise some 30,000 armed men, protected by the Israeli army forces, in a march that started from Ramallah and ended in Jericho. "Howsoever we tried to understand the Arab-Zionist conflict on the national basis of the United Nations and the Security Council resolutions, the nature of the Zionist behaviour turns us to understand the conflict on its fundamental national principle — there is only place in the Arab land either for us or for them, and nothing else," the paper maintained.

On the same topic, Al Shaab refers to the "heated" debate among the Israeli leaders over the Gush Emunim, and says when we study deeply the objectives of each party, we would scarcely find any difference between Government and opposition front stands regarding the settlements, although Menachem Begin had gone to the extent of threatening to topple the Government if it did not take a decision in support of the Gush Emunim. It continued: "The draft resolution which a ministerial committee was entrusted to draw up, to be voted on by the Israeli cabinet, suggests, according to press agencies, that settlement in the West Bank should be confined to areas previously defined by the Rabin Government, i.e. the areas stretching along the Jordan River. This makes obvious that differences among the Zionist leaders are not over the principle of settlement, but over whether to settle in all parts of the West Bank or only in certain selected areas."

"If Rabin's Government succeeded in establishing settlements along the Jordan River, it would not lack some ruse to expand its programme to include new places. Time has proved the non-existence of doves and hawks among the Israeli ranks. To talk of such a thing is only fable talks," the paper asserts.

In another column, Al Shaab points out the seriousness of the announcement by the chief of Israeli Military Operations in a press

conference Sunday that Lebanon has become another confrontation front, and therefore Israel ought to review the re-organisation and deployment of its forces, including the re-inforcement of the fortifications along the Lebanese borders.

"This was probably the first time that Israel has outspokenly viewed the Lebanese border as a new confrontation front. It is a serious proclamation that needs careful consideration by all Arab leaders, with a view to blocking the road in the face of the enemy's ambitions."

The paper presumes the Israeli pronouncement might herald some military operation against Lebanon with the intention to further complicate the situation there, which seems now to be tranquillising.

Al Dustour thinks the Lebanese situation is now stabilising, following the signing by President Franje of the amendment to the constitution. It observes that Christians and Muslims began mixing together as usual, reaffirming anew that all conspiracies to partition their country will always fail.

Al Rai took a look at the Jordanian development plan for which preparations for its debate are now underway. It says, although

the plan, its financing, trends and objectives are almost a matter of specialisation, the National Planning Council has published the details of the plan in a book in Arabic and English to enable the ordinary citizen to be acquainted with it and to participate in the general discussion, which is the "substance" and the objective of the plan...

"The five-year Development Plan, as a collective work, is in the realm of the specialised experts, but is owned by the ordinary citizen," the paper concludes.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zeid Rifai Tuesday sent a cable of condolences to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin on the occasion of the death of the Soviet Minister of Defence Marshal Gretchko.

● AMMAN. — The Foreign Minister Secretary General, Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, Tuesday received the French Ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Hassan Ibrahim, Tuesday received the Norwegian Ambassador to Jordan.

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Lebanese progressives set up their own administrative, judicial services in Aley

Y, Lebanon, Apr. 26 (AFP) — The breakdown of Lebanese life can go on. The services we start here will later be incorporated into the future Lebanese state administration when it is formed.

The Aley administration has been working now for two weeks, operated by private individuals with experience in special fields suitable for their new jobs. They are unpaid.

In order to deal with growing disorder where armed gangs loot and kill, Aley has its own court of justice with a few lawyers and three judges. The judges are all lawyers, and they will hear their first cases within a few days.

One of them told AFP: "We really had no alternative because it is too dangerous for us to go to the old courts at Baabda. Our courts will deal with criminal cases like theft and looting, concentrating on bringing back law and order."

While each side in the Lebanese fighting maintains that it has no intention of setting up rival local administrations in the areas they control, nevertheless this is a real possibility as long as the civil war continues.

Two Lebanese leaders have mentioned their concern over such a possibility, which would split

the country up into tiny autonomous units.

Raymond Eddé (moderate Christian and a leading presidential candidate) said that Lebanon was threatened with a form of "cyprusisation" and "vietnamisation" by locally-formed administrations.

Former premier Saeb Salam (Muslim Sunni) commented: "If this process continues it will lead to partition."

Nabaa's Shiites will never forget the "Day of the Bombs"

NABAA, Lebanon, Apr. 26 (AFP) — The 160,000 people in the mainly Moslem enclave in the Christian sector at Nabaa, a northern Beirut suburb, will never forget "the day of the bombs."

Last Friday afternoon a hail of mortar bombs smashed down into this particularly poverty-stricken quarter of the capital's outskirts, controlled by the progressive forces.

A military spokesman here said that at least 35 large-calibre mortar shells landed in the streets. The first half a dozen, all 120-mm. calibre, were particularly deadly, as they hit the crowded souk (shopping area).

A French member of the famous "doctors without frontiers" charitable association said that "dozens of wounded flowed into our



ASIAN GAMES. — Officials are seen attending the Asian Games Federation (AGF) special meeting in Kuala Lumpur Tuesday. The AGF has decided to ban Israel from participating in the 1978 games and has also appealed to Japan to host the games.

hospital and overwhelmed us and beds had to be put out in the open to deal with them all."

"We lacked medical equipment and had to operate without surgical gloves," he said.

Imam Mousse Sadr, spiritual head of the Shiite community, said the "day of the bombs" caused 30 dead and 150 wounded.

Today life appeared to have returned to normal although nobody dared to drink coffee on a cafe terrace, preferring to stay inside.

Meanwhile the food blockade by the surrounding troops of the rightwing militia forces was still enforced today. But thanks to the good offices of the Armenian community which forms a buffer state to the north between rival sides some food managed to get through here, even though the prices were stiff. Fresh vegetables for instance, cost 10 times more than the normal price.

A local leader explained to AFP: "Most people here are Shiites who fled from southern and central Lebanon and at the beginning were able to live on stocks of tinned food. But these have all been exhausted and if there was a total blockade we could not hold out longer than 15 days."

The normal population of this region is 160,000, with 137,000 Shiites, and 95 percent of the men of working age are today jobless. Obviously they are unable to afford black market food prices so that their one meal of the day is usually bread dipped in fat.

There is a general fear here that the besieging militia forces will attack Nabaa and raze it to the ground as they did to a slum area last January.

"If the Phalangists want to take our quarter they can do so, but as a cost of 10,000 dead and they will have to fight us from one house to the other. As we are armed with 25,000 weapons, a local leader said.

Most people here believe that the current relative truce is unlikely to last and are taking precautions accordingly.

Kissinger may help patch up Israel's relations with African states

TEL AVIV, Apr. 27 (AFP) — The possibility that some pro-Western countries in Africa might reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel is being raised by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during his current seven-nation African tour, the newspaper Haaretz said today.

According to the paper's Washington correspondent, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon asked Mr. Kissinger to include Israeli-African relations on his agenda and the Secretary agreed.

In fact Israeli efforts to reestablish relations with African countries-broken off in support of Egypt following the June 1967 war-began a long time ago and culminated some months ago in a meeting between Mr. Allon and

the Zairese Foreign Minister Nguzza Kari I Bond, Haaretz said. But, it added that those efforts collapsed after Israeli papers broke the story, and had never resumed.

If Kissinger's efforts were successful, resumption by African countries of their relations with Israel would be only a matter of months away, Haaretz said.

U.N. proposes setting up investment fund

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Apr. 27 (AFP) — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has called a conference in Rome on June 10 and 11 set up an investment fund designed to boost farm output in the world's poorest countries, the Secretariat announced here.

The Fund stems from a decision in November 1974 at the Rome World Food Conference, run by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), to create international financing for agricultural development. Contributions totaling \$250 million were proposed.

The United States is understood to be ready to provide \$200 million for the new fund.

200-mile U.S. fishing limit gets a mixed reception

ANGELES, CALIF. — The late impact of the 200 mile limit bill signed by President Carter is enthusiastic prediction or a drastic cutback in the foreign fishing fleets within the new U.S. limit, lower prices for five to seven years, and a loss of new jobs in areas from the marketing of the construction of new boats.

West Coast and the Gulf of Mexico, however, there is a question about the wisdom of the bill. The fish long distances, shrimp in say the bill violates international law and tends to weaken efforts at conserving fish stocks for the future.

Coast fishermen are also concerned that the U.S. may have way a valuable bargaining for negotiations at the International Law of the Sea Conference.

There has been some concern among scientists, however, that the supply of fish within 200 miles could be depleted by U.S. fishermen.

U.S. control of offshore fishing will not restore the country's rich fisheries without efficient management to prevent overfishing, says John W. Devaney III, associate professor of marine systems at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The bill places the burden of responsibility for conservation on regional management councils. To be set up over the

next 120 days, these councils—composed of industry representatives and state and federal government officials—will have final say on how much fish both domestic and foreign fishermen will be allowed to take.

Shrimp industry officials in Texas, salmon fishermen in Alaska, and tuna industry spokesmen in California say they understand the international politics motivating those who favour the new law, but both shrimp and tuna industry officials testified against the 200 mile bill.

Walter Yonker, executive director of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, says his association has "some misgivings" about the new law. Particularly, he says, the question of forcing foreign vessels to limit their catches—and how that would "sit in the international community."

Robert G. Mauermann, executive director of both the Texas Shrimp Association and the Shrimp Association of the Americas, said:

"I think we have created problems because the U.S. has not yet recognised the claim of Latin American countries on 200 miles. We've said it is not international law and we have not recognised it."

West Coast fishing industry officials say they prefer existing international regulations on conservation and management to a 200 mile limit which they feel raises more questions than answers.

They note, for instance, that Latin American countries who have already adopted this practice have no longer felt obliged to honour existing resource management plans.

By jumping in with its own 200 mile law before the UN Law of the Sea Conference has ended, the U.S. has sacrificed whatever bargaining leverage it might have had at that conference, they say.

If the conference comes up with an international fishing zone treaty before March 1, 1977 the 200 mile fishing limit law will become void.

The conference has failed to come to an international fishing zone agreement the last three years, but is scheduled to grapple with the issue again next February.

The White House, the State De-

partment, and the Defense Department all favour some sort of international agreement.

On signing the measure, President Ford said the "slow pace of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference has mandated our course of action."

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis says the new 200-mile zone could eventually mean 5,000 to 10,000 new jobs for Massachusetts alone—and lower fish prices for American consumers in five to seven years.

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Personnel required for Department Stores in Kuwait

PERSONNEL WITH SUITABLE QUALIFICATIONS ARE DESIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING TOP MANAGEMENT POSITIONS:

JOB TITLE	DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	EXPERIENCE
BUYING MANAGER	Overall responsibility for the development and execution of all merchandising programs — Responsible for annual and seasonal merchandise planning, purchasing, pricing, control and maintenance of gross margin — Responsible for the supervision of the buyers	8-12 years overall experience in merchandise management for a multi-unit department store including 3 to 5 years as a buyer and 3 to 5 years as a merchandise manager. — Significant experience in international merchandise purchasing — Experience with EDP merchandise systems
STORE MANAGER	Has final management responsibility for the profitability, administration and operation of the department store. — Implements all approved policies and procedures	5-8 years overall management experience in a retail store, which includes 2-3 years experience in a merchandising position and 3-5 years as an Assistant Store Manager handling operations.
ASST STORE MANAGER (Sales)	Responsible for the overall sales performance of the departments and of the sales personnel — Supervises the section managers	3-5 years experience in a management position in either retail sales or wholesale sales in a company handling consumer products — 2-5 years experience as a salesperson. Some experience handling personnel related problems is a desirable.
ASST STORE MANAGER (Operations)	Responsible for the administrative and operational functions including office management, receiving, stock-keeping, maintenance and security	5-8 years experience in a management position directly related to operations such as a warehouse manager, receiving and stock control manager etc. — 2-4 years experience in either sales or operations — Experience in cash handling and accounting procedures is desirable
ADVERTISING CO-ORDINATOR	Acts as liaison between merchandising staff, top management and the advertising agency.	2-3 years' experience in an advertising firm or department — 1-3 years' experience in either sales or merchandising.
BUYERS	Implement all merchandising programs under the direction of the Buying Manager — Participate in the preparation of all budgets and plans — Purchase and control the flow of merchandise	1-3 years diversified management experience in either a department store or a specialty store — 2 years experience as a Buyer in any of the following areas: Womenswear, Menswear, Childrenswear, Home Furnishings, Hardware, Furniture, Accessories, Jewelry and Shoes.

A B.A. Degree or equivalent in Commerce is required for all the above positions. A Masters Degree in Business is desirable for the Buying Managers position.

PERSONNEL ARE ALSO REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

INVENTORY CONTROLLER	Maintains and controls inventory records indicating the movement of merchandise	2-3 years experience in an accounting and control office or in a warehouse office maintaining and updating either inventory or accounting records. — A strong background in Mathematics and the ability to work with figures is essential.
OFFICE MANAGER	Executes routine administrative and operational procedures under the direction of the Asst Store Manager (Operations)	2-3 years previous experience in cash handling and accounting procedures
RECEIVING MANAGER	Co-ordinates the transfer, receiving and stock-keeping functions within the store	2-3 years previous experience in a similar capacity preferably in a retail warehouse
SECTION MANAGERS	Assists in directing and co-ordinating the efforts of the sales force — Approves routine transactions such as refunds, exchanges and so on — Completes routine sales transactions	2-3 years experience in sales — 1-2 years experience in a supervisory capacity
SALESMEN AND SALES WOMEN		Experience in: — Ladies' ready-to-wear — Men's ready-to-wear — Sports goods — Perfumes and cosmetics — Stationery — Home furnishings — Children's ready-to-wear — Car accessories — Jewellery — Electrical appliances

A high school diploma or equivalent is required for the above positions:

GENERAL CONDITIONS: Applicants should speak fluent English and Arabic. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Applications should be submitted hand written in both Arabic and English, accompanied with personal resume and one photo, addressed to:

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U.S. averts UNCTAD "integrated program"

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27, (AFP). — The United States remains firmly against a global approach to commodity problems as desired by the Third World, Gerald Parsky, Treasury Under-Secretary for International Affairs said here.

Mr Parsky was addressing congressional experts ahead of the fourth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi next month.

He confirmed that the United States was thinking along the lines of a new international body to stimulate investment in commodities in the developing world.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is expected to propose such an organization when he addresses the UNCTAD gathering.

Mr. Parsky reiterated U.S. aversion to the U.N. "integrated programme" for commodities, as envisaged by the Third World.

He reaffirmed the U.S. preference for "case-by-case" treatment, and its opposition to a common fund to finance buffer stocks. Financing for commodities would need to vary with each commodity, and market forces were the best way of balancing out supply and demand. He asserted that the basic answer to the commodity problem in his view, was a combination of compensated financing, concerted action between producers and consumers, and improved investment climate in poor countries.

He also rejected categorically the idea of Third World global debt servicing, through industrialized help or a moratorium or new institutions.

Such methods would harm the debtor countries by destroying their ability to borrow in the future, he suggested.

The debt problem was, serious in only a limited number of countries. He believed the deficit in the current account of poor countries would in 1976 drop some \$ 5,000 million from last year's \$ 35,000 million.

He said he favoured an increased analytical role for the international monetary fund (IMF) in

handling this type of debt. But he said the actual solution should not be taken over by the IMF, and should remain the concern of the creditors.

He also said that scope for servicing Third World debt had improved substantially, according to a recent Treasury Department investigation.

Campaign asks France halt dealing with S. Africa

PARIS, Apr. 27, (AFP). — A French "Boycott South Africa" campaign was launched here Monday.

Its organisers said they wanted France to halt investment in South Africa and end all spending ties. Their immediate target, however, was Outspan oranges: which they said symbolised the exploitation of agricultural workers in South Africa.

About 220 representatives from 40 towns in France taking part in the campaign gathered here. Delegates from South Africa's banned African National Congress (ANC) and SWAPO (South-West African People's Organisation) were there, together with representatives from anti-apartheid movements throughout Europe.

Switzerland records \$500m deficit

BERNE, Apr. 27, (AFP). — Switzerland recorded a record budget deficit of 1,300 million Swiss francs (\$ 500 million) last year, the Federal Department of Finance said today.

This was nearly three times the deficit of 458 millions which had been provided for in the initial 1975 budget.

Officials said the deficit was linked with last year's economic crisis. Main cause was a substantial shortfall in tax revenue, including revenue from the turnover tax paid by companies,



STILL ON THE RIGHT LINES. — The past year saw the 150th anniversary of passenger railways in Britain. During the nostalgic days of the steam engine such famous locomotives as the 'Flying Scotsman,' the 'Sir Nigel Gresley' and the 'Golden Arrow' hauled passenger and freight trains at speeds approaching 80 mph. In 1956 this new train, the 'Talisman,' was introduced on the London to Edinburgh run. Powerful, dirty, but still remembered with affection, the train covered the journey in 6 hours 40 minutes.

Europe passes strategic material to China

NEW YORK, Apr. 27 (AFP) — The U.S. government continues its strict control of strategic equipment sales to China, but it has discreetly approved such transactions between European countries and the Chinese authorities, the New York Times said.

France and Britain had been allowed to by-pass the normal allied approval procedure for strategic material sales to communist nations, the paper said.

This was not a political decision but a way of showing a positive attitude towards China without antagonising the Soviet Union, the New York Times suggested, citing "an official source" for this.

The paper cited, among other examples, Britain's December deal with China covering Rolls-Royce engines, and a contract won by French for super frelon helicopters.

Normally the western co-ordination committee ("Cocom") gave its view on transactions with communist nations, but this had not been sought.

The paper added that other negotiations were in hand including those by West German Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm covering type B-0105 helicopters, and talks involving a Japanese firm for the delivery of patrol aircraft to China.

EEC finance ministers examine unemployment

LUXEMBOURG, Apr. 27 (AFP) Finance Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) met here Monday to examine the community's unemployment problem and other aspects of the economic situation.

The appraisal of unemployment, now totalling well over five million in the EEC, was requested by Britain.

It was generally considered that the ministers would also take a look at the plunging pound and lira.

Security measures were taken following the news that trade unionists would stage a demonstration against plans for a West German, Dutch and Belgian steel link-up.

Kuwait, Thailand sign airlines agreement

BANGKOK, Apr. 27, (R) — Kuwait and Thailand today signed an air services agreement to promote trade and tourism between the two countries.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the agreement was result of negotiations here last year between Kuwaiti and Thai delegations.

The agreement was signed by Kuwait's Director General of Civil Aviation Department Sheikh Gabor Al Ezaby Al Sabah and Thai Foreign Minister Pichai Rattakul.

The spokesman said the agreement reaffirmed the principle of an equal opportunity for designated airlines of both countries to operate on specified route schedules.

U.S. trade with Arab states rises sharply

NEW YORK, Apr. 27, (AFP). — Trade between the United States and Arab League countries again rose sharply during 1975, statistics by a body dealing in this market showed here.

Trade with the Arab League nations reached \$ 11,600 million.

U.S. exports to the 20 countries concerned rose 60 per cent to \$ 5,460 million while business the other way jumped 77 per cent to about \$ 6,160 million.

The American deficit with the Arab League market thus rose to roughly \$ 700 million compared with only \$ 64 million in 1974.

Saudi Arabia was again the top U.S. trade partner in the league ahead of Algeria, Libya (whose oil export leaped) and the United Arab Emirates.

Ford warns against another surge of inflation

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27, (R). — President Ford said today that America's economic future looked brighter every day but he accused the Democratic-controlled Congress of drawing up big-spending proposals which would lead to another surge of inflation.

He told the annual convention of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that "Congress was taking a road that leads to ruin" with programmes which would sharply increase the federal deficit and cripple the free enterprise system.

He would not hesitate to use his veto again and again to make certain that recovery from recession was not harmed, he said.

The President attacked a bill that called for federal intervention if necessary to keep the unemployment rate at a maximum of three per cent of the labour force by the end of four years.

The unemployment rate is now 7.5 per cent.

Dubai budget amounts to £85m

DUBAI, Apr. 27, (R). — The Emirate of Dubai will spend 635 million dirhams (£ 85 million) this year, officials said here Tuesday.

The 1976 budget for this second biggest state in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was 20 times last year's estimates, they added.

The budget was approved on Saturday by the ruler of Dubai, Sheikh Rashid Bin Said Al Maktum, they said.

No other details were immediately available.

Dubai is implementing an ambitious plan for Urban and social development in addition to sizeable industrial schemes including a super-tanker dry dock and an aluminium smelter.

France explores investment in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Apr. 27 (AFP) — A French business delegation arrived here Monday night for five days of talks with Sudanese officials on possibilities for investments in Sudan's development projects.

The delegates were from the state Renault motor company and the electrical, telecommunications, railway, mechanical and textile industries. The delegation is led by Jean Gibert, Chairman of the French Board of Industry Committee for the Middle East.

OPEC's Bali conference consider raising oil price

VIENNA, Apr. 27, (R). — Oil exporting countries began preparations here today for a conference at which they will decide whether to raise the price of oil.

Experts from the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met to prepare economic guidelines for a conference of oil ministers in Bali, Indonesia, on May 27.

Iranian Hamid Zaheri said the experts, who make up OPEC's economic commission, will consider all developments in the world oil market since the exporting countries raised prices by 10 per cent in September.

At their Bali conference the ministers, who met for secret consultations in Geneva last week, will decide whether to raise prices again on July 1 or extending a month price freeze.

Prominent U.S. analysts believe OPEC may settle for an increase

of around five per cent over current basic price of \$ 11 a barrel, a figure that would have a marginal effect on the economy.

The economic commission met to discuss all this OPEC's Vienna headquarters bullet-scattered and headed after a guerrilla raid in a ministerial conference in which three people died.

Mr Zaheri declined to comment on reports that the OPEC tries negotiate basic agreement to remove their headquarters from Vienna, despite Austrian offers of tight security.

He said a decision taken in Bali whether to remain in its mode here, where 10 oil ministers held hostage before being out of Vienna at Gunpo.

The spokesman also commented on a Kuwait report that Iran put a seven million dollar seal for OPEC during the consultations last week.

Mr Zaheri said OPEC considerable progress in reining in ways of price types of crude oil that has led to persistent tensions between members at times of slack demand.

The economic commission also consider reports of inflation on the part of industrial goods prospects for coordinating on natural gas production.

OPEC has been discussing since last summer, but ought ready to start. Economies on gas were still at an age, Mr Zaheri said.

Filler: The world's tallest pole is one 50 feet long, erected on November on Walker Road, Alameda, USA.

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Terra not so firma

MOUNT BAKER, Washington — This steep mountain belching sulfuric steam day after day, a noxious reminder that she, her sister volcanoes to the north, is still alive. Further, she threatens the valley below.

Thousands of miles to the south, a mass on which Los Angeles sprawls creeps toward San Francisco. Two land masses are grinding against each other, headed north, one headed south. If they continue, the two are only 20 million years from a bizzare rendezvous.

Worse, and sooner—some before the century is out—they are jarring release of the strain building between them, an earthquake of massive proportions.

Out in the mid-Pacific, Mauna Loa still searing from one major eruption in February, threatens. She shudders as one flank with hot magma—molten rock—the surface above the town of Hilo, already built on Mauna

Loa. Hilo's population is 26,000.

These warnings have rumbled out of the earth for the last six months in the United States, and a relatively small band of scientists have watched knowing they can do little about them, and wondering how people can live in the shadow of these momentous events and not seem to care.

These practitioners of a venerable and now reawakening science, geology, have patterns today to make sense of myriad observable facts that all boil down to one:

The whole earth is on the move.

Men may rule the surface and build their cities. But below, gigantic forces, out of their control, are at work.

Huge plates of land, the continents and the ocean floors, glide like Stygian icebergs over the more dense mass of the earth's hot heart. They rub against one another and collide, as India col-

lided with Asia, the one thrusting beneath the other, raising the Himalayas.

The Pacific Ocean floor grows, fed by new material from the earth's interior, and groans and shoves under South America, only to be swallowed again. The earth quakes and thousands die. And volcanoes from mountains. (whew!)

Earthquakes and volcanoes: these are two surface events that disrupt the lives of men. They occur most frequently around the world's 280,000 miles of coastline where two-thirds of the world's four billion people live.

They also occur inland, where, often, there are no ready explanations why.

Scientists can associate earthquakes with geological structures they can see on the surface—like the San Andreas fault in California.

The potential for disaster is most strong the San Andreas fault in the stresses between the Pacific Ocean plate and the North American continental plate. Just last month a quake of strength above the damage threshold struck northern and central California in a belt 175 miles wide, 300 miles long.

Geologists keep a constant watch on the fault. There are sections of it, notably the section that broke in 1906 and caused the great San Francisco earthquake, that are not moving at all now. It seems locked in place.

But there are other sections where the relative movement along the fault is two to three inches a year. To the scientists this means that obviously stresses are being built up in the locked sections.

They even have an idea of how to relieve the tensions—but they are not sure it will work, and are having trouble raising the money to find out.

The idea arose out of a strangely happy accident in the early 1960s. The Corps of Engineers had drilled a deep hole just north of Denver to dispose of waste water contaminated with nerve gases. When they pumped the waste water in, earthquake activity began in Denver for virtually the first time.

They kept pumping. The more water, the more earthquakes. The Corps finally stopped pumping because the earthquakes were big enough to cause minor damage.

It appeared to survey scientists that the water was somehow lubricating an old locked fault, permitting it to slip and shaking up the countryside.

A chance to investigate the phenomenon presented itself in the late 1960s in an old oil field at Rangely, Colorado. The oil company pumped water into the field to force out residual oil and found that where high water pressure zones intersected a fault, it produced earthquakes.

The survey got the loan of four wells. By manipulating the water pressure, they controlled the frequency of quakes. The more water, the more quakes.

Thereby hangs a plan. Suppose you drill a series of wells, perhaps 2 1/2 miles apart, along the San Andreas fault. Then in every other well you pump out water, and in alternate wells you pump in water. In the dried wells, you'd strengthen the fault, locking it in.

In the wet wells, you'd lubricate the fault allowing it to slip or pass on its stress—to the next dry well. Then you'd reverse the

process, passing the slippage down the line like a bucket brigade. Ultimately, according to the plan, you could dump the stress to a safer place, where the fault goes into the ocean.

In short, you'd create a series of small earthquakes of less than damage intensity, trading off that discomfort against waiting until nature relieved itself with an earthquake 30,000 times or more as great—as was the devastation that struck San Francisco.

"Theoretically, we know this could be done—if the fault zone will accommodate us and let us do these things," says Barry Raleigh, an earthquake researcher at the survey's study group at Menlo Park, Calif. He estimates that once or twice a year, if you could generate a slippage that way along the San Andreas fault you could pass the worst of the strain out to sea.

The reality is that although experiments have shown that the idea works where it's been tried that is, in sandstone formation no one knows whether it will work in the rock of the fault zone about which very little is known.

Scientists like Raleigh would like to drill down and through the fault zone at a number of locations to see what the rock there is really like—whether it is permeable enough to accept water, how much fluid is there in the first place, what the pressure is, and so forth.

By surface observations, geologists have gone about as far as they can go. Their theories seem to explain the mysteries of continental drift, and why the continents look like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle: because they once were joined together and have been driven apart.

There are places where earth-heated rock comes up from the interior to the surface, or near the surface, and these volcanoes and geothermal areas offer both the prospects of a new source of energy—and potential danger.

In those areas where hot rock is relatively close to the surface, scientists would like to drill down, inject water, fracturing the rock and reaping the submerged heat. It is estimated that a cube of appropriately hot rock, measuring six-tenths of a mile per side, could provide enough energy to supply San Francisco for a year.

"There are about 12 main volcanoes in the Washington-Oregon-California chain, and many of them have been active in historic time," says Dr. Richard Fisk, head of the survey's volcano group.

He stays in constant touch with his men in the field studying the Mauna Loa eruption in Hawaii and waiting to see what will happen to the magma storing up in the northeast flank of the mountain, which recently erupted for the first time in 25 years.

Whether Mauna Loa erupts again or not, there is still plenty of activity in the Hawaiian volcanoes. Fisk and others look for more volcanoes to the southeast where there are already sea mounts with fresh volcanic glass black as coal.

"They just haven't reached the surface yet, so they've not yet islands."

In fact Hawaii is characterized as the fastest growing state in the union. It has gained several hundred acres in the last 20 years.



Wisps of steam drift up from an area of Sherman Crater where new fumarolic activity and increased ice breakup have been progressing since at least March of 1975. Observers from the U.S. Geological Survey and the University of Washington, (rear), are standing on Mount Baker's west rim which overlooks the crater—a careful watch is being kept on the seismic quickness for signs of an impending eruption.

Yet the state is not in a typical volcanic zone. It is in the middle of the Pacific plate. Scientists have theorized that there is an ages old hot spot in the center of the Pacific, and that as the Pacific plate moves north, this hot spot produces volcanoes like a fiery worker on an assembly line.

And indeed, Fisk says, "as the Pacific plate moves northwestward through time, the volcanoes form like beads on a chain, the youngest on the island of Hawaii that we see today, and the progressively older up the chain toward the Emperor Sea Mount several thousand miles away."

So the very land man lives on obeys these secret currents. The area of earthquake activity that circles the Pacific coincides with what geologists call "the ring of fire," where most of the world's volcanoes live.

And most of the earth's people. Some have become wise in the ways of the earth. But not wise enough. Volcanoes and earth-

quakes give warning signs, if man knows what to look for.

In the 1700s, the land along the coast of Japan rose about a yard, and the villagers interpreted it as meaning that a tidal wave was coming. They ran to the mountains. When earthquake that the coastal uplift really forwarded struck, they fled the shaking land and tumbling locks to the beach.

And there the tidal wave they knew would come, did—and carried them out to sea.

But there is a new report that amazes some American geologists concerned with predicting earthquakes. It comes from visitors to China.

An earthquake struck north of Peking last February in an industrialized area with a dense population, the report goes.

They made a long-range prediction a year before the event," says Barry Raleigh of the survey's California earthquake study group. "I have no reason to disbelieve

it ... But the interesting thing is that the day before the earthquake, they actually evacuated people on trains and set up outdoor movies to make sure they were out of their homes.

"They somehow knew the time to within a day."

Raleigh and others want to go to China to check the report. How might the Chinese have done it?

No one is sure. It could be manpower. They say that the Chinese have 10,000 people working on earthquake prediction. The United States has about 100.

China lost close to a million people in the She-shu earthquake of 1556, and 20,000 in the Hopen earthquake of 1966.

U.S. Geological Survey scientists find the Chinese report encouraging while they labour over their own attempts at prediction.

In the meantime, however, prudence being the better part of valor, the survey is moving its California offices into an earthquake proof building.



BARE BONES. — Mrs. Violet Dummore with an armful of miniature skeletons destined for export for educational and medical purposes. The skeletons are made of plastic, and some are life size. The original moulds for all parts of the anatomy are made from real skulls and bones.

University of Washington scientists prepare to lower a temperature into a hot lake at the bottom of a 40-metre-deep ice pit in Crater, Mount Baker, Wash.

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7:00 Lucy show
7:00 News in Arabic
7:30 Sports programme
7:30 Arabic series

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3:00 Cairo
3:30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
3:00 Vienna, Copenhagen
2:00 London
2:15 Bucharest (TAROM)
2:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muskat (GA)
3:30 Cairo (EA)
3:00 Dhahran
3:00 Kuwait

Arrivals:
8:20 Muskat, Doha
8:30 Aqaba
8:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
9:00 Jeddah
11:00 Bucharest (Tarom)
13:35 Muskat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
16:30 Cairo
17:30 Cairo (EA)
17:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
18:30 Beirut (MEA)
19:50 London (BA)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):
7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 New Bulletin
7:45 Morning melodies
8:00 Sign off
12:00 Pop session (part I)
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop session (part II)
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Radio magazine
14:30 Melody time
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Old favourites
16:30 Easy listening
17:00 Pop session (part III)
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Listeners choice
18:30 Science report
18:45 Songs
19:00 News Bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:30 Sign off

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Almonds (local): 200-240
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Apples (double red): 300-360
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Matt Helm helps a young woman search for her mother. Unexpected results await her.

PLO to open Tokyo office

Kaddoumi heads for Peking after Japan visit

TOKYO, April 27 (Agencies). — Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) left here for Peking today after a week-long visit to Japan as the guest of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

On Monday, Mr. Kaddoumi said the United States had supplied Israel with "12 or 16" nuclear weapons in 1973.

Asked specifically if he was saying the U.S. had supplied Israel with nuclear weapons, he replied in the affirmative.

He said that "12 or 16 (nuclear weapons) were brought by the American (to Israel) during the Nixon administration in 1973.

Mr. Kaddoumi also said there had been stories that the Soviet Union had supplied Egypt with missiles carrying nuclear weapons, but he did not elaborate.

A spokesman for the Israeli embassy in Tokyo later described Mr. Kaddoumi's statement on the U.S. providing nuclear weapons to Israel as "nonsense."

The PLO spokesman said that under a secret 1973 agreement between the U.S. and Israel, the U.S. had agreed to provide Israel with the most sophisticated weapons.

Mr. Kaddoumi also accused the United States of having fomented and kept alive the civil war in Lebanon. French mediation attempts, he said, had been "sabotaged" by the American Central Intelligence Agency whose agents, he claimed, were supplying arms to the two sides.

There was serious danger, Mr. Kaddoumi warned, that the American policy in the Middle East could spark off another war.

He announced Monday that the PLO would open a Tokyo office in six weeks' time.

Three or four people without diplomatic privilege will run the office.

Mr. Kaddoumi conferred earlier Monday with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki. Officials of Mr. Miki's Liberal-Democratic Party quoted the Prime Minister as saying he did not think United Nations resolution 242 was adequate to restore the rights of Palestinians, because it covered only refugees.

Mr. Miki told Mr. Kaddoumi the solution to the Middle East issue was an Israeli withdrawal from all

occupied territories, an end to conflict and restoration of Palestinian rights, the officials said.

The Prime Minister supported Palestinian participation in any peace talks and welcomed the es-

Spanish Basques form single group

BRUSSELS, Apr. 27 (AFP) — Five Basque nationalist groups including the ETA, blamed for the assassination 30 months ago of Spanish Premier Luis Carro Blanco, today announced the formation of a single socialist movement.

Group members wearing dark glasses told a press conference here the new movement was called the KAS, the initial letters of the Basque words meaning "socialist patriotic co-ordination."

The groups were the fifth (separatist) and sixth (Trotskyist) assemblies of ETA (the Basque Homeland and Liberty Movement), the Patriotic and Revolutionary Workers' Party, the Basque Socialist Party and the Patriotic Workers' Committee.

They said their immediate aim

was to bring democratic freedoms to Spain.

They then wished to hold a referendum and set up an autonomous government in Spain's four Basque provinces.

Their final goal was recognition, national sovereignty and integration within the socialist Basque state of the three provinces in southwest France.

Condemning the recent wave of arrests in the Spanish provinces, the group members attacked the "so-called democratisation of the Spanish regime."

They alleged that the Spanish and French interior ministries were working together and that Spanish Basques were being tortured.

They said their immediate aim was to bring democratic freedoms to Spain.

They then wished to hold a referendum and set up an autonomous government in Spain's four Basque provinces.

Their final goal was recognition, national sovereignty and integration within the socialist Basque state of the three provinces in southwest France.

West Bank mayors assume posts

[Continued from page 1] herence to the Arab character, of Palestine.

In a separate development, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon has decided to postpone the visit to Washington which had been planned for the start of May, Israeli sources said in Washington yesterday.

They said he thought the visit inopportune while the Israeli cabinet was discussing the question of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories.

Soares plan runs into opposition

[Continued from page 1] The present provisional government which includes military officers, Socialists, PPD, Communists and independents is due to remain in office until a president is elected in June.

Under the constitution the president will appoint a prime minister taking into account the results of last Sunday's elections.

With the voting giving no clear cut result, intense political infighting is expected in the build up to the June polling.

Sterling checks downward trend

LONDON, Apr. 27 (R) — The pound sterling rose in value today for the first time in nearly two weeks, helped by hopes of an agreement soon between the Labour government and trade union leaders over wage restraint.

It gained more than half a cent on the day to close at 1.8245 dollars, compared with 1.8192 last night. It was the first improvement against the dollar since the pound began sliding on April 14.

Yesterday sterling sank to yet another low but then began a slight climb in the afternoon following pledges by leading British trade unionists that they would cooperate with the Labour government to reach a compromise agreement on pay rises.

In early deals today, sterling 1.8275 dollars, but it slipped back later. Its depreciation against major currencies since 1971 closed tonight at 37.5 per cent, from 37.7 overnight.

Union leaders were meeting the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Denis Healey, tonight as part of a series of intensive discussions over the government's offer of tax concessions in return for a three per cent limit on the next round of wage rises.

Price of petrol, taxi fares increased

AMMAN, (JNA). — By order of the Prime Minister, Mr. Zeid Rifai, there is to be a slight increase in the retail price of petrol, butane gas and kerosene, it was announced here last night. Public transport fares (for taxis and service) are also to go up by 20 per cent, the Minister of Transport said following the Prime Minister's decision. Both measures go into effect starting Wednesday, April 28.

The new prices will be as follows:

type	unit	Price
butane gas	12 kg bottle	JD 1.050 in Amman and the Balqa Governorate
		JD 1.100 throughout the rest of the Kingdom.
benzine (regular)	20 litres	JD 1.200
benzine (super)	20 litres	JD 1.400
kerosine	20 litres	JD 0.400
solar	20 litres	JD 0.310
fuel oil	1 metric ton	JD 8.000

Britain starts exporting North Sea oil

LONDON, Apr. 27 (R) — A cargo from a terminal at Hound Point, which Britons hope will mark a turning point in their currently gloomy economic history is waiting for a favourable tide in the Scottish Firth of Forth.

It is 55,000 tons of high quality crude oil extracted from the North Sea ready to be pumped aboard a tanker and sent off as Britain's first oil exports.

About £20 million worth of crude oil is expected to be exported during the next quarter of this year. It will have a favourable effect on the balance of payments and the labour government cautiously hopes it will boost the country's economic recovery.

After years of expensive drilling and pumping from huge rigs in the choppy North Sea the oil started coming ashore last November.

When Queen Elizabeth pressed a button to open the oil flow into Scottish coastal installations at that time former Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that North Sea oil would lead to a new industrial revolution in Britain.

He added: "It was not entirely misplaced humour when I told our friends abroad that a British minister of energy will be chairman of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) in the 1980s."

As soon as the tides allow the 55,000-ton tanker British Dragoon into the firth to take on the oil

Leading Hanoi figures vote for single Viet asse

HANOI, Apr. 27 (AFP) — All the leading North Vietnamese political figures who stood in Hanoi in last Sunday's legislative elections were elected without difficulty, according to official results released to the press today.

Among the 22 candidates elected in the capital, the highest poll was obtained by Le Duan, first Secretary of the Vietnam Workers' (Communist) Party, who received 99.76% of the votes cast.

In second and third positions were Vice-President Nguyen Luong Bang with 99.74 per cent and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong with 99.73 per cent.

Truong Chinh, Chairman of the National Assembly, obtained 99.6 per cent and armed forces Chief of Staff General Van Tien Dung, deputy to Defence Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, 99.58.

President Ton Duc Thang received 99.35 per cent of the ballot and Tran Duy Hung, the former physician who has been Mayor of Hanoi for 30 years, 98.92 per cent.

Observers noted that of the five highest percentages, four were obtained by members of the party politburo — Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Truong Chinh and Gen. Dung.

According to official figures, 99.2 per cent of the 841,000 registered voters in Hanoi and suburbs voted in Sunday's ballot.

After the results were announced, Trac Din Chi, General Secretary of the National Election Council, said the population of Hanoi could be proud of the almost 100 per cent turnout.

More than 90 per cent of voters turned out throughout Vitenam in the first general elections for 30 years, and in some areas a 100 per cent poll was reported, according to Saigon radio Monday.

Voting in North and South Vietnam Sunday was for a 492-seat national assembly which will draw up a new constitution reuniting the country under one government.

Rainbow Cinema

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THE ORGANISATION

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tional showing is offered Friday and Sunday at 10

U.S. against white rule in Rhodesia

[Continued from page 1] ported in the strongest terms the British proposal for negotiations leading to black majority rule in Rhodesia within two years.

The Secretary of State also urged South Africa to announce a timetable acceptable to world community for achievement of self-determination in Southwest Africa, which he described by its African name, Namibia.

He warned South Africa that it had less time than it might think before ending apartheid.

"There is still time to bring about a reconciliation of South Africa's peoples for the benefit of all... but there is a limit to that time," he said.

He said American travellers would be advised against entering Rhodesian and American reside-

nts there would be urged to leave.

Dr. Kissinger pledged a tripling of U.S. development aid to Southern Africa. He also offered U.S. assistance in easing the economic burden borne by such African countries as Zambia and Mozambique because of their sanctions against Rhodesia.

He voiced support for African unity and, in a warning to the Soviet Union, he said the U.S. "does not seek any pro-American bloc confronting a bloc supporting any other power."

"But neither should any other country pursue hegemonial aspirations or bloc policies," he went on. "An attempt by one will inevitably be countered by the other."

In Salisbury, meanwhile, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today attacked Dr. Kissinger for having apparently joined the psych-

ological campaign against Rhodesia.

In a national broadcast announcing the appointment of ten African tribal chiefs to the Rhodesian government, Mr. Smith said "I regret that he (Mr. Kissinger) did not take the trouble to come to Rhodesia in order to judge for himself the true state of affairs before attempting to make decisions on our behalf."

He went on: "Dr. Kissinger has fallen into the trap of condemning us from a preconceived stance and without considering all of the evidence or giving Rhodesia the opportunity to defend herself."

It was clear that the British and American governments were both "in mortal dread" of the Angolan situation being repeated in Rhodesia, Mr. Smith said.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was quietly firm Tuesday with sentiment encouraged by the higher sterling/dollar rate and brighter prospects of an early wages agreement between the government and the unions, dealers said.

Government stocks were up to one point higher among longs and short dated loans gained 5/8 to 3/4 in moderate trading. Leading industrials gained around 2p to 4p on balance. At 15:00 the F.T. Index was up 5.3 at 410.4.

Oils scored net rises of up to 5p and banks gained 4p to 7p. Mining shares continued firm with the higher gold bullion price, and Australians extended earlier rises at the investment dollar premium rose.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices closed lower Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average lost more than seven points. The index thus fell under the 1,000 points barrier, at 99.551. The market opened higher but soon started to bog down. The publication of more good financial results by American corporations is a positive background for the market but investors are now more influenced by an apparent tightening of its credit policy by the Federal Reserve Board.

Many groups of shares closed lower, especially airlines, chemicals, copper mines, steels, computers, department stores and papers. Automobiles were mixed, along with tires tobaccos and electronics. Aircrafts on the other hand made some gains, and so did petroleum, aluminium and gold mines.

At the close the industrial average shows at 99.551, a loss of 7.25 points; transp at 210.52 a loss of 1.93; utilities at 87.33 a loss of 0.54. 17,760,000 shares changed hands of which 3,630,000 during the last hour.

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